APRIL 27, 1964

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
PERIODICAL READING ROOM

THE U.S. AND BRITAIN SIGN GRAIN AGREEMENT

14 YEARS OF THE COLOMBO PLAN

COTTON PROMOTION IN THE NETHERLANDS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

Including FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Floating fruit and vegetable market in Thailand. Story on page 5 reviews the progress made by Asian countries under stimulus of the Colombo Plan.

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Loading grain, St. Lawrence Seaway

The U.S. and Britain Agree on Market-Sharing for Grains

The United States and the United Kingdom have entered into an agreement on grain imports into Britain which has major implications for the "Kennedy Round" of international trade negotiations which starts next month in Geneva, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Through this agreement, American grain farmers will have the opportunity to maintain at least their present level of grain exports to the United Kingdom and will have the additional opportunity to sell more grains as that market grows. Covered by the agreement are wheat, wheat flour, and major feed grains.

The United Kingdom is introducing important changes in its domestic grain policies, to insure that a fair and reasonable balance is maintained between domestic grain production on the one hand and grain imports into the United Kingdom on the other. This balance is broadly based on present supplies to the British market. Both domestic producers and overseas suppliers shall have the opportunity to share in any growth in this market on a fair and reasonable basis.

Action if imports fall

An important provision of the agreement is that the British Government will take effective corrective action at the earliest practicable time if total grain imports fall appreciably below the average level of the last 3 years. Further, in light of the objective of sharing its market between domestic producers and overseas suppliers in a fair and reasonable way, the United Kingdom has agreed to review annually with its major overseas suppliers the operation of its domestic grain policies.

A similar agreement has been concluded between the United Kingdom and each of its other major cereals suppliers—Argentina, Australia, and Canada. Under these agreements, overseas suppliers will cooperate with the United Kingdom to assure that grain prices in that market do not fall below prescribed minimum prices. Today world grain prices are above those prescribed as minimum in the agreement. If they should fall below the minimum, the United Kingdom may enforce a levy to raise the import price to the agreed minimum.

For a number of years, the United Kingdom has provided its producers with guaranteed returns on grain production at levels substantially above world prices. This has been achieved by making grains available to British consumers at world price levels and using direct payments to British farmers equal to the difference between actual market price levels and the guaranteed price.

The effect of these measures has been to make overseas producers residual suppliers in the British market, since British farmers were assured the guaranteed return on all the grains they produced. British grain production has expanded sharply under this program, and the proportion of total consumption supplied by imports has declined substantially over the years.

Standard quantity introduced

Under the new system, British farmers will be paid a guaranteed return based on "standard quantity," which, in turn, will be based on present levels of production. The introduction of a "standard quantity," provides for a lower per-unit return to farmers if production exceeds this "standard quantity." For example, if it developed that the "standard quantity" were 90 percent of production, then the per-unit deficiency payment would be 10 percent less than that which would have been paid if the "standard quantity" had not been employed.

The United States considers this arrangement an important precedent for the negotiation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for major agricultural products in the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations. Discussions have already begun on a world grain arrangement.

The United Kingdom is one of the world's major grain importers, and its commitment to take effective corrective action if imports show an appreciable decline below the average volume during the 3 years preceding July 1, 1964, is an important contribution

to the successful outcome of a world grain arrangement.

The present bilateral agreements between the United Kingdom and its principal overseas grain suppliers may be replaced by a world grain arrangement when present negotiations are successfully concluded.

UNITED KINGDOM'S WHEAT AND FLOUR (GRAIN EQUIVALENT) IMPORTS

Country of origin	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 metric tons	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxem.	40.8	16.4	15.8	17.4	62.4	60.9
France	734.9	140.5	128.2	97.7	185.0	134.9
W. Germany	5.5	15.3	17.9	18.8	20.9	—
Italy	13.2	276.9	34.0	—	—	—
Netherlands	13.0	12.3	7.4	21.4	30.9	—
Total	807.4	461.4	203.3	155.3	299.2	195.8
Non-EEC:						
Free World:						
United States	637.7	722.6	519.8	582.9	545.2	163.7
Canada	2,838.7	2,759.3	2,600.4	2,519.4	2,364.7	2,419.8
Australia	317.4	577.9	567.2	796.0	680.9	522.0
Argentina	384.1	513.6	316.1	226.0	329.5	342.6
Others	68.9	123.3	58.2	90.7	83.4	222.7
Total	4,246.8	4,696.7	4,061.7	4,215.0	4,003.7	3,670.8
Soviet Bloc	55.3	142.0	202.3	336.7	384.2	385.7
Total imports	5,109.5	5,300.1	4,467.3	4,707.0	4,687.1	4,252.3
Total Free World	5,054.2	5,158.1	4,265.0	4,370.3	4,302.9	3,866.6
Total Non-EEC	4,302.1	4,838.7	4,264.0	4,551.7	4,387.9	4,056.5

UNITED KINGDOM'S COARSE[1] GRAIN IMPORTS

Country of origin	1957-58	1858-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 metric tons	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxem.	96.0	57.9	65.2	68.7	73.9	
France	103.1	29.8	64.0	298.7	169.1	
W. Germany	.3	(2)	1.0	—	—	
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	
Netherlands	33.0	79.0	78.5	116.1	244.4	
Total	232.4	166.7	208.7	483.5	487.4	(3)
Non-EEC:						
Free World:						
United States	1,720.4	2,179.5	2,615.0	2,510.2	2,748.1	2,385.3
Canada	652.2	1,090.5	750.3	373.8	261.4	383.0
Australia	51.8	113.5	134.8	222.5	200.4	85.6
Argentina	16.3	319.0	397.1	127.8	190.8	113.0
South Africa	249.4	363.4	220.8	273.1	283.1	584.5
Iraq	100.2	3.1	—	—	—	—
Kenya	17.8	37.7	(2)	—	—	8.1
Rhodesia	73.0	11.6	15.5	27.0	98.7	75.6
Other	120.9	124.3	158.8	93.1	86.7	369.6
Total	3,002.0	4,242.6	4,292.3	3,627.5	3,869.2	4,005.4
Soviet Bloc	56.3	28.6	73.3	488.5	482.2	188.9
Total imports	3,290.7	4,437.9	4,574.3	4,599.5	4,838.8	4,194.3
Total Free World	3,234.4	4,409.3	4,501.0	4,110.0	4,356.6	
Total Non-EEC	3,058.3	4,271.2	4,365.6	4,116.0	4,351.4	

[1] Excluding oats and rye which was not available for country breakdown, totals shown on separate cards. Sorghum is included on a calendar year basis. [2] Included in "others". [3] Excludes sorghum grain.

French Government Increases Beef But Not Milk Target Price

The French Government, on March 26, decided to raise the target price of beef cattle by 2 percent and to reduce the spread between the target price and the intervention price from 8 percent to 6 percent. This would mean a 4-percent increase in the intervention price.

(An intervention price is a price level used by the European Common Market in administration of its variable levy system for grain and certain other commodities. It is analagous to the U.S. "support price.")

However, as expected, the French Government refused to increase the target price for milk for the April 1, 1964-March 31, 1965 marketing year. Thus it remains at 0.372 francs per liter, considerably below the 0.410 francs demanded by the National Milk Federation and the National Dairy Cooperatives Federation.

The new beef target price will be for the weighted average liveweight price of the 4 grades of steers, the 4 grades of cows, and the 2 grades of bulls reported under the French grading system. Previously, the target prices had been fixed for the calculated carcass weight value of first-and second-class cattle. These target prices have been 4.97 francs and 4.23 francs per kilogram respectively since June 15, 1963. The new "liveweight" target price is expected to be 2.73 francs per kilogram.

The system of calculating intervention prices has not yet been announced. The present intervention prices for carcass beef may be simply increased by 4 percent, or a liveweight intervention price—probably 2.57 francs per kilogram—may be announced.

This decision was not an easy one for the government. Livestock producers have been demanding a sharp—15 percent—increase in beef cattle target prices for some time in order to offset increased costs of production, and to publicize their demands. The National Federation of Farmers Unions and the National Livestock Confederation held a strike on livestock deliveries throughout France from January 20 through February 10.

The Ministry of Agriculture, it is reported, also favored an increase in beef cattle support levels in order to encourage production. However, an increase in beef cattle prices would result in increased retail beef prices and would thus run counter to the present price stabilization plan. This, plus the fact that government calculations show an increase in agricultural income of over 5 percent for 1963 compared to 1962, caused the government to decide against meeting the producers' demands. Some press reports indicate that General DeGaulle himself had to make the decision and override the objections of the Minister of Agriculture.

French agricultural organizations were evidently surprised by the government decision. It had been generally thought that the target prices would be increased by about 8 percent. Agricultural leaders, called in by Agricultural Minister Pisani on March 26 to learn of the new prices (the price of milk was also announced), broke off the meeting and left early to mark their disapproval.

A joint communique of the National Federation of Farmers Unions, the National Young Farmers Center, the National Milk Confederation, and the National Livestock Confederation published later that day expressed their shock at the "evident desire of the government to refuse a just return to farmers for their labor." No plan of action was announced—though in the past French producers have not hesitated to resort to direct action to enforce their price demands.

—JOHN E. RAY

Assistant U.S. Agricultural Attaché, Paris

14 YEARS OF THE COLOMBO PLAN

Economic help extended to the countries of South and Southeast Asia has enabled them to make heartening gains in agriculture, industry, health, and education.

By GOODLOE BARRY
Regional Analysis Division
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Little known in the United States—although we are a member and the major contributor—the Colombo Plan has unobtrusively assumed a leading role in coordinating mankind's attack on hunger and want, ignorance and disease, in a vast area with a quarter of the world's 3 billion people.

Launched in 1950 primarily for the benefit of British Commonwealth members, recipient countries in the Plan now include all in South and Southeast Asia. On the northern fringe they reach eastward from West Pakistan across India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam to South Korea. In the south they sweep in a vast arc from the Maldive Islands through Ceylon, Malaysia, and Indonesia to the Philippines. The original donor countries—Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada—were joined by the United States in 1951 and Japan in 1954. The United States, however, had begun operating on its own in the area before the Plan was formed.

In the short span since the cooperative economic development scheme got rolling, the total monetary value of aid given by member nations has reached approximately $12 billion for technical guidance and training, loans and grants, farm products, equipment, and supplies. In addition, private enterprise and institutions, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have played an important part.

In 1961-62, total assistance approximated $1.85 billion, of which the United States supplied $560 million in local currencies from sales of Public Law 480 agricultural commodities and $950 million through a variety of AID programs. Most of the economic and technical assistance from donor nations to member countries is credited to the Plan.

Countries now helping themselves

A basic tenet of the Colombo Plan holds that outside aid is designed only to help others help themselves. A continuing increase in local resources and effort expended on

Above, student at agricultural school in the Philippines sprays grapevine with insecticide. Right, technician explains to Korean extension workers results of a fertilizer demonstration.

their own development programs by recipient countries has been the most encouraging feature to emerge from Colombo Plan operations in recent years.

In 1960-61 these nations spent the equivalent of $4.4 billion on projects to strengthen their economies; in 1961-62 it was $5.4 billion, and in 1962-63 an estimated $6.7 billion—amounts that dwarf the very sizable outlays of the donors. In consequence, most of the recipients are responding with heartening economic gains despite the pressure of ever-increasing populations.

The population of the Colombo Plan area in 1961 was 750 million, an increase of 150 million in 10 years, or 25 percent. The magnitude of the task ahead gains perspective when this situation is compared with the experience of the United States whose population in 1961 reached 183 million, an increase of 150 million since 1861. Thus, with all its resources of climate, soil, minerals, and a healthy, free people, this nation was 100 years building the economic sinews and growing the crops to support, at a relatively high standard, an equivalent population gain.

Agriculture shows gains

The accelerating growth of industry is contributing substantially to the progress of the Colombo Plan countries. Nevertheless, the economies in South and Southeast Asia still are predominantly agricultural. Hence farm production must be given major consideration in measuring the success of development efforts. Here, reflecting the benefits of new irrigation facilities, improved seeds, and increased supplies of fertilizers, the picture is somewhat mixed but generally promising. The production of all agricultural commodities in eight countries typical of the area rose in 1962 to 28 index points above the weighted average aggregate of the 1952-54 crops. Despite the rapidly growing population, this absolute gain also represented a small per capita advance.

The harvest of rice, the main food in the area, climbed from the 1952-54 average of 81 million metric tons of paddy to almost 100 million tons in 1962, for a gain of 23 percent. Production of sugar, a good example of an important cash crop, rose in the same period from 9.5 million tons to 12.2 million tons, up 29 percent.

Food shipped from the U.S.

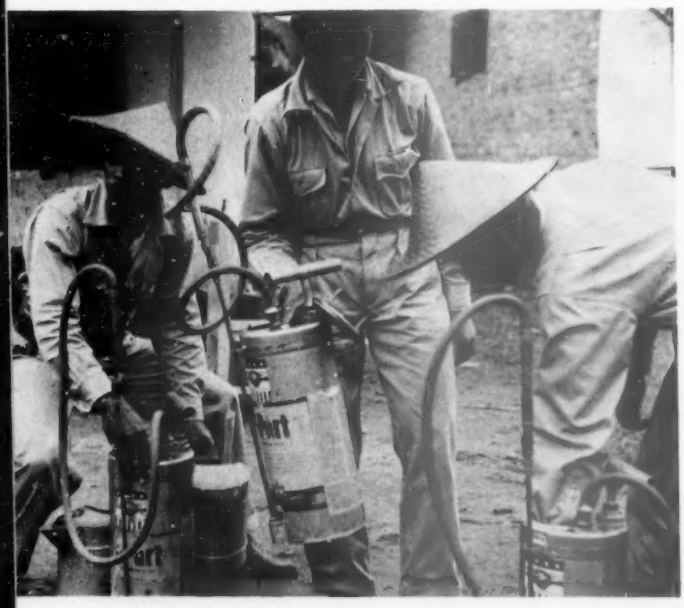
U.S. agricultural commodities exported to the principal countries in the Colombo Plan area in 1962-63 included wheat and flour valued at $392 million, cotton $119 million, milled rice $74 million, dairy products $40 million, feed grains $24 million, vegetable oils and oil seeds $23 million, unmanufactured tobacco $11 million, and food for relief or charity $30 million. Most of these exports were financed under Public Law 480.

In the decade ending in 1961 the improvement in the health of the people of the area was impressive. India was outstanding. There, life expectancy rose from 32 to 42 years. Cases of malaria, with its weakening attacks of chills and fevers, fell from 75 million to 10 million.

These and other gains stemmed directly from improved courses of instruction and a doubling of the capacities of medical schools, wholesale construction of sanitary water systems, comprehensive spraying programs, and establishment of basic health organizations providing integrated preventative and curative services in rural communities.

Knowledge passed on to others

In all the striking advances of agriculture and health, industry and education, communications and science, the most powerful stimulant has come from the training and technical assistance programs which have been emphasized by the Colombo Plan since its inception. Almost 30,000 South and Southeast Asian students had completed training in donor countries as of mid-1963. Unrecorded thousands more worked and studied at home with the 5,000 technical experts sent into the field by members of the Colombo Plan. Both these large groups, with new knowledge and new skills, already have made their mark in the whole range of development programs, and they remain the great hope of the future.



Left, Indonesians spray for malaria. Below, doctor examines young pupil in a Rangoon school. Colombo Plan aid has helped countries step up their health efforts.

Burma, the world's leading producer and exporter of teak, has had technical help in expanding this industry. Here, tractor is used to haul logs away from forest.

Instructor and student atop a training transmission tower at the Hot Lines Crew Training Center, Bangalore, India. All countries have stressed technical training.

Above, Thai youngster proudly displays her prize-winning chicken. Right, Indian students examine pollen and growth of hybrid rice. Food output has increased in nearly all the Colombo Plan countries.

U.S. Cotton Industry in Netherlands Launches Most Intensive Promotion Campaign to Date

The U.S. cotton industry this month in the Netherlands begins the most concentrated market development program yet undertaken to promote U.S. cotton overseas.

Designed to test a wide variety of promotional techniques, the 3-year program is expected to produce guidelines for future cotton market development around the world. A principal focus will be intensified advertising of the beneficial features of 100 percent cotton products, such as launderability, durability, and comfort.

The American sponsors of the campaign, Cotton Council International and FAS, selected the Netherlands for the prototype program for several reasons: Results would be easiest measured in a small country; costs of labor and material in the Netherlands make for an economical campaign; both the foreign cooperator, the Netherlands Cotton Institute, and the advertising agency it employs have years of experience in market development programs. The Dutch industry will help finance the program.

First step in the campaign will be to carry out extensive studies of the Dutch textile market, cotton's competitive position, products to be promoted, consumer buying habits, and advertising media. Since the campaign aims to build a new consumer image for cotton products, a big part of market research will be a consumer-and-retailer attitudes survey. This is expected to reveal the image that now exists, and where the image needs strengthening.

Every buying group will be interviewed to find answers to: Does the consumer (or retailer) associate cotton with certain properties? What performance characteristics are expected from a fabric, and does cotton have these? Does the consumer understand the technical terms that describe modern cotton fabrics?

With research as a foundation, the campaign activities will then be mapped out in detail. It is expected that chief emphasis will be on paid advertising beamed directly at consumers through newspapers, magazines, and billboards. Dutch clothing retailers will be given point-of-sale promotion aids extolling the advantages of cotton products. Clothiers will also receive information to help answer technical questions customers may have about cotton fabrics.

Current activities in the Dutch promotion—like fashion shows and Cotton Week—will continue as before, but emphasis will be on performance features of cotton textiles.

If the campaign is successful, a second attitudes survey at the end of the first year should reveal an improvement in consumer understanding and attitudes about cotton products. This improved image for cotton products should be reflected in increased sales of Dutch textiles.

In turn, U.S. cotton—by staying competitive in price and quality—will have access to a larger Dutch market. Over the past 5 years, annual U.S. cotton sales to the Netherlands have averaged $16.8 million in value, or 120,000 bales. During this period, the U.S. portion of Dutch cotton imports ranged from 7 to 51 percent.

While bigger U.S. cotton sales to the Netherlands will be a shot in the arm to U.S. cotton exports to Europe, a second important benefit of the Dutch campaign is that it will serve as a model for overseas market development. Campaign activities are being designed so they can be applied with little modification in other European target countries.

U.S. Exhibits at Verona Fair

Entrance to U.S. Pavilion at Verona, Italy Fair (March 11-18) carried out theme, the American rodeo. Five U.S. commodity groups were exhibitors.

Wheat Associates Brings Japanese Bakery Officials to U.S.

Presidents of six of Japan's leading bakeries examine with their interpreter a loaf of bread held by a Portland, Oregon baker at the start of a month-long tour of U.S. baking and laboratory facilities and regional wheat growing areas. The tour was sponsored by Wheat Associates as part of its program to step up Japan's increasing consumption of wheat products and its record U.S. wheat imports.

Glasgow-Cardiff Promotions of U.S. Food End

This Cardiff grocer was one of hundreds of merchants in this Welsh city and in Glasgow, Scotland, who participated in U.S. Food Fortnight in-store promotions which were focal points of successful campaigns now drawing to a close in both cities.

A barrage of publicity—both editorial and advertisement via all media accompanied the Fortnights. Cardiff newspapers gave considerable space to the Wells Fargo stage which delivered American foods to local merchants and took gifts of U.S. food to charitable institutions (above right) chosen by Cardiff's Lord Mayor. In Glasgow big USA food posters had prominent positions on buses (right).

The U.S. commodities featured during the two campaigns were prunes, lard, rice, soybean products, raisins, cranberries, canned fruit, and poultry.

U.S. Feed Grains Council Steps Up Its Promotion Program in Austria

The U.S. feed grains industry's first market development program in Austria gets into full swing this month with the appointment of an assistant European director who will have special responsibility for promotion in Austria.

Allen W. Golberg, formerly with Great Plains Wheat and the Near East Foundation in Iran, will supervise the new Austrian program, aimed at promoting economical feeding practices to livestock growers.

Cooperating with the U.S. Feed Grains Council and FAS is the Austria Livestock Breeders Association, which is closely associated with the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture and has access to research facilities of the Agricultural University at Vienna.

The U.S. promotion will concentrate initially on swine feeding, next on poultry. No termination date for the program has been set.

Already underway are feeding demonstrations on private farms, run by livestock producers with the guidance of U.S. and Austrian technicians. Published results of these tests will be distributed to all livestock producers.

Other plans include training livestock extension workers in improved feeding, and sponsoring field days in rural centers when livestock producers may inspect new feed techniques.

The assistance thus provided by the U.S. feed grains industry will help speed the technological revolution which is taking place in Austria's livestock industry this decade. Efficient feeding methods are considered one of the weakest links in the transition. Austria, for example, is well behind the United States in feeding balanced rations to poultry.

As the country's livestock industry adopts improved feeding techniques, lower production costs should spur the domestic consumption of livestock products and foreign purchases of feed grains. The U.S. Feed Grains Council looks for a $500,000 increase in yearly sales of U.S. feed grains to Austria. Cash sales of U.S. feed grains to Austria jumped from $25,000 in 1962 to $545,000 in 1963.

In Italy, where a similar U.S. demonstration program has been conducted since 1961, U.S. feed grain sales have rocketed from virtually nothing to $50 million last year.

Salads Made With U.S. Rice Go on Sale in Danish Stores

The use of rice in salads, introduced to Danish consumers at the U.S. "Rice Festival" in Copenhagen last December, has since caught on in Danish food markets, according to the U.S. Rice Export Development Association.

After testing the salad recipes featured at the Festival, the Carna Salad Factory of Odense made U.S. rice the main ingredient in curry and horseradish salads being distributed to retail stores.

Each week 400 pounds of U.S. rice go into the salads, though more may be used as these dishes catch on with Danish consumers, who usually serve rice only on special occasions.

Encouraging Prospects in Europe for Quality Imports of U.S. Edible Peanuts, Reports Team

Western Europe and the United Kingdom present a sizable potential market for sales of edible U.S. peanuts and peanut products, according to a team of industry representatives who recently conducted the first extensive survey of the European peanut market.

Reporting last month to the National Peanut Council at its annual meeting in New Orleans, the survey team said West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands offer immediate prospects for export sales of edible U.S. peanuts and peanut products. In the past, exports have been nominal.

The team noted that these countries are big importers of peanuts from non-U.S. sources and that large manufacturers there are interested in promoting new peanut products. especially peanut butter. In addition, a salesman for the industry who accompanied the survey team was able to negotiate sizable on-the-spot sales of U.S. peanuts.

Long-range prospects, according to the survey team, are seen favorable in Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy. While these countries are largely unfamiliar with edible peanut products, their growing economies and liberal import regulations would tend to encourage U.S. peanut sales in the years ahead.

The survey team included—Pat Cagle, a Texas peanut sheller; E. F. Gilliam, a Virginia sheller; George Mechling, peanut product manufacturer; Howard Akers, Foreign Agricultural Service marketing specialist.

Requisite to these sales, the team added, is an aggressive market development program overseas. If the U.S. peanut industry decides to launch such a promotion, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands would seem to be the best initial targets.

Importing about 20,000 tons of edible peanuts each year, the West Germans prefer the salted and in-the-shell types, for which there is already an established market. Though peanut butter is virtually unknown in that country, the local custom of eating bread snacks with preserves may promise a big outlet for peanut butter, if promoted intensively to consumers. A number of firms contacted—including Germany's largest food merchandiser and an important salting concern—expressed interest in joint promotion of peanut butter with the U.S. peanut industry.

In the United Kingdom, Europe's largest user of edible peanuts, shelled peanuts account for the bulk of imports. Demand for salted peanuts—up sharply in recent years because of lowered production costs—is almost outpacing the supply. While peanut butter is less popular, one of the country's top processors plans to expand facilities for production of peanut butter and is considering widespread promotion of this product. A trial sale of 50 tons of U.S. peanuts was made to a firm which supplies half the U.K. market for peanut products.

The Netherlands, the survey team reported, is a big market for edible shelled peanuts, importing 14,000 tons, though the quality of these non-U.S. peanuts leaves something to be desired. With many Dutch processors exporting peanut products all over Western Europe, U.S. peanuts if sold to the Netherlands in bulk could rapidly establish a reputation for quality throughout the Continent, according to Dutch processors. A market in the Netherlands for quality peanut butter could probably be developed successfully because the Dutch are big sandwich-eaters. On-the-spot sales of U.S. peanuts totaled 150 tons, with one factory taking an option on an additional 400 tons of peanuts.

Above, Dutch child samples U.S. peanut butter at U.S. Food Exhibition in Amsterdam last November—the first promotion of U.S. peanuts overseas.

U.S. Food Groups To Present First Exhibits at Luxembourg

U.S. agriculture will participate for the first time in the 16th Luxembourg International Fair, May 28-June 7. Luxembourg—though a small market—has the highest per capita income in Western Europe and reportedly is receptive to U.S. products.

At the entrance to the U.S. exhibit, visitors will see foods first introduced by the American Indian, flanked by a teepee and a large graphic display of Indian life. Next stop will be a special USDA "Food Fair" area, where five U.S. commodity groups will have individual exhibits. The five—all of which carry on overseas market development work in cooperation with FAS—are: the U.S. Rice Export Development Association; the U.S. Poultry Industries International Trade Development Board; the U.S. Feed Grains Council; Dairy Society International; and Great Plains Wheat.

In these exhibits, trade group representatives will prepare complete menus featuring such dishes as barbecued chicken cooked over an open hearth, instant nonfat dry milk, and wheat flour premix products.

European buyers and importers will meet with U.S. business groups at a reception given by the U.S. Ambassador to Luxembourg, and other trade contacts may be made throughout the Fair at the U.S. Trade Lounge.

It is expected that large food purchases will be made by consumers and importers alike at the Luxembourg Fair. Last year's purchases of $10 million were made by more than 200,000 visitors from Luxembourg, Germany, France, and Belgium.

Trinidad Restricting Poultry Imports

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has announced that imports of poultry meat will be limited to 3 million pounds in 1964. This step was reportedly taken to protect domestic producers from foreign competition. (See *Foreign Agriculture*, March 23, 1964.)

In 1963, the United States supplied over 94 percent of the 6.7 million pounds of poultry meat imported. If this recent action is not reversed later in the year, U.S. exports of poultry meat to these two islands will be reduced to less than 50 percent of last year's level.

Pakistan's Rice Crop Reaches New High

The third estimate for Pakistan's 1963-64 crop of rough rice, at 17.4 million metric tons, is 1.3 million tons above the previous record harvest in 1961-62, 2.4 million above the poor 1962-63 crop. Average production in the 5 years ended 1960-61 was 13.8 million.

Planted acreage is placed at a record 25,245,000 acres compared with 24,414,000 in 1962-63, and the average of 23,352,000.

East Pakistan expects a record production of 15.6 million tons compared with 13.3 million in 1962-63 and the average of 12.4 million. This is due to good weather, increased acreage, and improved cultivation methods.

Record per-acre yields contributed to a bumper production in West Pakistan, amounting to 1,796,000 tons of rough rice—152,000 tons (100,000 milled) above 1962-63's. Acreage gains in all important rice divisions—3,041,000 against 2,930,000 in 1962-63—and favorable weather contributed to this large outturn.

Although West Pakistan accounts for only about 10 percent of the total crop, it is able to export up to 200,000 tons of high-grade milled rice in good years. At the same time, East Pakistan, with 90 percent of the crop, is a deficit area and must import rice.

ROUGH RICE: PAKISTAN, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, AUGUST-JULY 1963-64

Area and crop	Months of harvest	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre
		1,000 acres	*1,000 metric tons*	*Pounds*
East Pakistan:				
Autumn	Aug.-Sept.	6,586	4,053	1,357
Winter	Dec.-Jan.	14,604	11,120	1,679
Summer	April-May	1,014	[1] 462	[1] 1,006
Total		22,204	15,635	1,552
West Pakistan	Oct.-Nov.	3,041	1,795	1,302
All Pakistan		25,245	17,430	1,522

[1] Estimated.

All Parkistant Third Estimate of Rice Crop for 1963-64, except as noted.

EEC Proposals on Raisin Tariff Quota

The Commission of the European Economic Community has recently submitted to the Council of Ministers suggestions on managing the low-duty raisin quota, which was incorporated in the EEC-Iranian Trade Agreement of October 1963.

Under this agreement, the EEC external tariff toward Iran and the other nonassociated suppliers (countries other than Greece and Turkey) is temporarily reduced from the former rate of 8 percent. Fifteen percent of the tonnage imported annually from nonassociates qualifies for a 2-percent duty under the low-duty quota, and the remaining tonnage, for a 7.2-percent duty. These reductions are in force from 1964 through 1966 and are renewable for a year beyond this by common consent.

According to its recent proposals, the Commission would calculate the low-duty quota each year and distribute it among EEC Members. For 1965 and 1966, the Commission would announce at least 6 weeks before the beginning of the year the amount of the quota, and provisionally, its distribution.

The first criterion to be observed in managing the quota would be care that full use is made of it. Other considerations would be equality of access for importers through the EEC and care that the quota is not exceeded.

Each Member state would manage its share of the quota in accordance with national provisions. However, it would be possible to modify national provisions. Also, there are provisions for consultations between the Commission and the six Members.

Of the 98,829 short tons of raisins imported in the 1962-63 marketing season, the EEC obtained 21,350 from the nonassociated countries. If the low-duty quota had been in effect at that time, approximately 3,200 tons would have been allowed entry under the 2-percent duty.

Denmark Opens to Apple Imports

Denmark opened its borders to apple imports on April 20. Last year Denmark did not allow apple imports until May 1.

Norwegian Potato Flake Plant Opens

Norway's first plant for the manufacture of dehydrated potato flakes began operation in March. The plant's annual input capacity is estimated at 22 million pounds of raw potatoes, though in 1964 only 8.8 million pounds are expected to be processed, yielding 880,000 pounds of flakes.

Establishment of this plant could affect imports of potato flakes. Like other dehydrated potato products, these are subject to licensing by the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture, and could be curtailed through cutting down on the licensing.

Heretofore, licenses had been granted freely, and imports of dehydrated potato products had risen from about 235,000 pounds in 1961 to some 1.4 million in 1963, much of these—750,000 in 1963—came from the United States.

Argentina Has Smaller Deciduous Fruit Pack

Argentina's canned deciduous fruit pack for the crop year beginning December 1963 is now set at 1,895,000 cases (24 No. 2½-can basis)—down 16 percent from last year. This decline reflects a drop in canned peach output, to 1,715,000 cases from a record 2,058,000 cases in 1963

and in canned cherry production, to 24,000 from 32,000. The output of other deciduous fruits is about the same as a year ago.

ARGENTINE CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: PRODUCTION

Canned fruit	1961-62 [1]	1962-63 [1]	Forecast 1963-64 [1]
	1,000 cases [2]	*1,000 cases* [2]	*1,000 cases* [2]
Cherries	29	32	24
Apricots	25	24	24
Peaches	1,715	2,058	1,715
Pears	49	48	49
Fruit salad	74	73	73
Fruit cocktail	13	14	10
Total canned fruit	1,905	2,249	1,895

[1] December-November marketing year. [2] 24 No.-2½-can basis.

ARGENTINE CANNED PEACHES: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Item	1961-62 [1]	1962-63 [1]	Forecast 1963-64 [1]
	1,000 cases [2]	*1,000 cases* [2]	*1,000 cases* [2]
Supply:			
Begining stocks	15	142	240
Production	1,715	2,058	1,715
Total supply	1,730	2,200	1,955
Distribution:			
Domestic disappearance	1,470	1,617	1,555
Exports	118	343	250
Ending stocks	142	240	150
Total distribution	1,730	2,200	1,955

[1] December-November marketing year. [2] 24 No.-2½-can basis.

The peso price of canned fruits other than peaches is higher than last year, and the value of the peso has risen 3 percent. In terms of U.S. currency, peaches have gone up 17 cents per case while other deciduous fruits are 46-58 cents a case higher than a year ago.

The United Kingdom, West Germany, and Brazil are the primary markets for Argentina's exports of canned deciduous fruit.

Ontario's 1964 Acreage of Flue-Cured Reduced

The Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board on April 1 voted to cut 1964 tobacco acreage in Ontario, Canada, by 55 percent of the basic marketable acreage quota, after allowing a 3-acre exemption on each farm. The reasons for the sharp cut were record stocks, unsold "no-sale" tobacco from the 1961 and 1962 crops, the recent slight decline in cigarette sales, and the current marketing problems pertaining to sales of the 1963 crop.

TOBACCO, FLUE-CURED: ONTARIO'S ACREAGE QUOTAS AND ACTUAL PLANTINGS, ANNUAL 1957-64

Year	Basic marketable acreage	Allotment	Quota acreage	Actual plantings
	Acres	*Percent*	*Acres*	*Percent*
1957	131,000	100	131,000	117,885
1958	142,957	85	125,087	117,672
1959	149,039	75	117,600	111,274
1960	150,145	85	131,638	123,816
1961	151,370	80	126,449	122,287
1962	152,186	75	120,831	116,571
1963	152,356	60	[1] 102,000	99,536
1964	[1] 152,500	45	[1] 75,900	

[1] Preliminary; subject to revision.

The quota acreage for the 1964 season, including the 3-acre exemption, approximates 75,900 acres, compared with about 102,000 in the 1963 season. Actual plantings last year totaled 99,536 acres, or 97.6 percent of the quota.

Production this season, with an average per acre yield of 1,700 pounds, could approach 129 million pounds. Last year, it was 182 million with a record yield of 1,828 pounds per acre.

Currently there are eight varieties of flue-cured tobacco that may be grown in Canada. Under the regulations of the Canada Seeds Act, seed of flue-cured tobacco varieties must be on a prescribed list before it may be sold or imported. To be placed on the list, variety or strain must be thoroughly tested at the Delhi Experimental Farm and market-evaluated by the buying companies. Presently, the eight varieties on the prescribed list includes Hicks Broadleaf, White Gold, Delcrest, Jamaica Wrapper, Yellow Gold, Delhi 61, Jadel, and Virginia Gold. Hicks Broadleaf, White Gold, and Delcrest are the most popular varieties.

U.S. Exports of Tobacco Larger in February

U.S. exports of unmanfactured tobacco in February 1964, at 36.3 million pounds, were up 17.5 percent from the 30.9 million shipped in the same month of 1963. Export value was $28.6 million—18 percent above the $24.2 million of February 1963.

Increases in U.S. exports of flue-cured, burley, and Maryland accounted for this upswing. Shipments of flue-cured in February 1964 were up by 7.5 million pounds to 31.1 million. Exports of burley rose by 9.6 percent, to 2.1 million, from 1.9 million, and those of Maryland, to 717,000 from 433,000. Exports of most other kinds of tobacco were below those of February 1963. For the first 8 months of fiscal 1964, exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 403.5 million pounds—up 20 percent from the 335.5 million exported in the same period of fiscal 1963.

U.S. shipments of tobacco products in February 1964 declined in value to $8.4 million from $10.8 million a year ago. In quantity, shipments of cigarettes were 1,702 million pieces compared with 2,148 million, and those of smoking tobacco in bulk totaled 379,000 pounds against 920,000.

For the first 2 months of calendar 1964, however, the value of tobacco product exports was up to $17.6 million from the $13.4 million of 1963.

U.S. EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, FEBRUARY 1964, WITH COMPARISONS

(Export weight)

Type	February		January-February		Percent change from 1963
	1963	1964	1963	1964	
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
Flue-cured	23,604	31,110	29,383	59,735	+103.3
Burley	1,950	2,139	2,282	3,842	+ 68.4
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.	780	298	810	2,713	+234.9
Va. fire-cured [1]	1,859	403	1,924	1,076	— 44.1
Maryland	433	717	433	1,832	+323.1
Green River	—	18	—	132	—
One Sucker	5	3	21	24	+ 14.3
Black Fat, etc.	249	115	269	361	+ 34.2
Cigar wrapper	736	279	779	519	— 33.4
Cigar binder	233	84	236	785	+232.6
Cigar filler	2	—	2	32	—
Other	1,075	1,141	1,271	2,157	+ 69.7
Total	30,926	36,307	37,410	73,208	+ 95.7
	Mil. dol.	*Mil. dol.*	*Mil. dol.*	*Mil. dol.*	*Percent*
Declared value	24.2	28.6	30.0	57.5	+ 91.7

[1] Includes sun-cured.
Bureau of the Census.

U.S. EXPORTS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS, FEBRUARY 1964, WITH COMPARISONS

Product	February 1963	February 1964	January-February 1963	January-February 1964	Percent change from 1963
					Percent
Cigars and cheroots *1,000 pieces*	3,517	3,111	4,013	5,307	+32.2
Cigarettes *Million pieces*	2,148	1,702	2,729	3,545	+29.9
Chewing and snuff *1,000 pounds*	102	15	103	68	—34.0
Smoking tobacco in pkgs. *1,000 pounds*	88	87	93	146	+57.0
Smoking tobacco in bulk *1,000 pounds*	920	379	1,051	1,173	+11.6
Total declared value *Million dollars*	10.8	8.4	13.4	17.6	+31.3

Bureau of the Census.

Portugal's Tobacco Imports Up Slightly

Portugal's imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1963, at 13.6 million pounds, were 2 percent above the 13.3 million imported in 1962.

Portuguese takings of U.S. leaf last year totaled about 6 million pounds—a little above those for 1962. Combined imports from Portugal's overseas provinces of Mozambique and Angola, rose to 3.7 million from 3.4 million. The government has encouraged imports from these provinces by requiring that at least 20 percent of manufacturers' requirements come from them. Also, such imports receive preferential tariff treatment. The Rhodesias-Nyasaland supplied nearly 1.2 million pounds of tobacco last year, compared with less than 800,000 in 1962.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: PORTUGAL, IMPORTS BY ORIGIN, 1961-63

Origin	1961	1962	1963 [1]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
United States	6,300	5,796	5,988
Mozambique	1,425	2,199	2,619
Greece	1,483	1,454	1,281
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	467	756	1,175
Angola	1,051	1,210	1,085
Mexico	345	509	478
Indonesia	317	436	278
Canada	452	193	137
Italy	874	538	—
Others	344	227	599
Total	13,058	13,318	13,640

[1] Preliminary.

French Trade in Cigarettes Increases

French imports of cigarettes totaled 5.3 million pounds in 1963, compared with the 4.3 million imported by that country in 1962.

The United States supplied nearly 2.8 million pounds —more than half the total—against 1962's 2.5 million. Purchases from the United States, however, increased less rapidly than those from members of the Common Market. Combined imports of cigarettes from West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, and the Netherlands, were 952,000 pounds in 1963. This was substantially above the 507,000 pounds imported from EEC countries in 1962.

Exports of cigarettes from France in 1963 were at an all-time high of 4.8 million pounds compared with 4.4 million in 1962. Accounting for 85 percent of the total were Franc Zone countries of which the largest markets were the Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Senegal, and Guinea. Important markets outside the Franc Zone are the United Kingdom and Italy.

Australia Promotes Wool Sales to Red China

The Australian Wool Board has offered Red China technical advice and assistance in expanding its wool textile industry. The Board anticipates that this assistance will greatly stimulate sales of wool.

Australia is China's third largest supplier of wool, surpassed only by the USSR and Canada. Australian sales to that country are equivalent to about $25 million annually.

Australia continues to have a favorable trade balance with China, equivalent to $377 million each year. The Australians report that China has always paid for meat and wool purchases before the date due.

Australian Meat Shipments to the United States

Five ships left Australia during March with 13,267,520 pounds of beef and 1,458,240 pounds of mutton for the United States. This meat is expected to arrive during April and early May.

Ship and sailing date	Destination [1]	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity
	Eastern ports			*Pounds*
Cap Rosa [2] Mar.	New York	Apr. 16	Beef	963,200
City of Sydney Mar. 17	Charleston	26	Beef	407,680
			Mutton	51,520
	Norfolk	27	Beef	114,240
			Mutton	100,800
	Philadelphia	29	Beef	253,440
	New York	30	Beef	1,283,520
			Mutton	201,600
	Boston	May 4	Beef	253,120
			Mutton	44,800
Pioneer Reef Mar. 18	Charleston	Apr. 21	Beef	33,600
	Boston	25	Beef	33,600
	New York	27	Beef	85,120
	Baltimore	May 1	Beef	134,400
			Mutton	33,600
Crystal Sea Mar. 25	Norfolk	Apr. 18	Beef	705,600
			Mutton	33,600
	Philadelphia	21	Beef	663,040
			Mutton	100,800
	New York	23	Beef	5,756,800
			Mutton	658,560
		28	Beef	965,440
			Mutton	33,600
	Western ports			
Parrakoola Mar. 21	Los Angeles	Apr. 6	Beef	882,560
			Mutton	31,360
	San Francisco	13	Beef	781,760
			Mutton	123,200
	Portland	20	Beef	96,320
	Seattle	22	Beef	517,440
			Mutton	11,200
Mariposa Mar. 23	San Francisco	9	Beef	87,360
			Mutton	33,600
	Los Angeles	13	Beef	172,480

[1] Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale. [2] In addition to amounts reported in *Foreign Agriculture*, Apr. 13, 1964.

Swedish Cotton Industry at Lower Level

Cotton imports and consumption in Sweden in 1963-64 are expected to be maintained close to the low rates of 1962-63.

Cotton imports in the full 1962-63 season (August-July) totaled 95,000 bales (480 lb. net), down 24 percent from the 125,000 bales imported a year earlier. Although its share of the market declined in 1962-63, the United States is by far the largest source of Sweden's cotton imports. Last season, it supplied 62,000 bales, or 65 percent of Sweden's total imports of 95,000 bales, against 106,000

bales, 85 percent of the total, in 1961-62.

Quantities imported from major sources from August 1963 through January 1964, with comparable 1962-63 figures in parentheses, were the United States 36,000 bales (23,000), Brazil 2,000 (10,000), Chad 918 (0), Egypt 657 (1,200), and Mexico 533 (3,500). Total imports during the August-January period of 1963-64 amounted to 42,000 bales, compared with 46,000 in the same period of 1962-63.

Consumption last season of 106,000 bales was 12 percent below the 121,000 used in 1961-62, reflecting some slackening of demand for cotton textiles and increased competition from manmade fibers and imported foreign yarns and fabrics.

Stock on hand at the close of the current season are expected to total about 67,000 bales.

New Cotton Regulation in Guatemala

The government of Guatemala recently announced a new Decree-Law (Number 185) under which the export duty on cotton is changed from an ad-valorem rate to a specific duty. Under the new law, the duty is 20 U.S. cents per 100 Spanish pounds, or about U.S.$1.00 per 500-pound bale. Before the change, the duty was about $2.50 per bale.

French Oilseed Plantings To Increase

France, a major net importer of oilseeds and products, is expected to increase oilseed plantings in 1964 by two-fifths from the reduced harvested area of 1963 and by nearly one-fifth from that in 1962. Rapeseed, the major oilseed crop, will account for about three-fourths of the total oilseed plantings, or somewhat above that in previous years, while flaxseed is expected to remain at about the 1963 level.

FRANCE: OILSEEDS, HARVESTED ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, 1962, 1963; ESTIMATED 1964 PLANTINGS

Item	1962 [1]		1963 [2]		1964 [3]
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Estimated plantings
	1,000 acres	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 acres*
Rapeseed [4]	206.1	169.9	160.6	138.3	296.5
Flaxseed [5]	50.2	28.7	37.1	21.5	37.1
Other [6]	87.5	41.9	95.4	38.0	74.9
Total	343.8	240.5	293.1	197.8	408.5

[1] Revised. [2] Preliminary. [3] Unofficial forecast. [4] Excludes navette. [5] Excludes that grown for fiber. [6] Includes primarily sunflowerseed and navette.

French Ministry of Agriculture Bulletin and other sources.

Production of oilseeds in 1963 amounted to 197,800 short tons—rapeseed, flaxseed, sunflowerseed, and navette—18 percent above the previous year's. This reflected largely the damage caused to the fall rapeseed crop by the adverse winter weather in 1962-63. This year oilseed production is expected to increase significantly to about the 1962 level. Nevertheless, imports may remain at the high level of 1963, reflecting increased crushings and exports as well as some stock building.

The decline in France's 1963 oilseed production was compensated for by increased imports, largely as peanuts from Nigeria. Imports of soybeans, chiefly from the United States, were about 158,000 tons, only slightly above 1962's. Aggregate French imports of oilseeds in 1963 totaled over 1.1 million tons or about 14 percent above those of 1962.

French imports of vegetable oils in 1963, at about 223,000 tons, declined 8 percent from 1962 reflecting increased production from imported oil-bearing materials. Imports, however, continued to supply about one-third of France's domestic vegetable oil requirements. Peanut and palm oils, largely from former French West African countries, constituted most of total vegetable oil imports.

Cake and meal imports in 1963 totaled nearly 867,000 tons, slightly below the 875,000 of 1962 but sharply above 1961's 464,000. Despite the slight decline, which reflected reduced consumption in 1963, imports of soybean meal, largely from the United States, and linseed meal from Argentina and the United States, increased by 6 and 15 percent, respectively. Imports of other cakes and meals, largely sunflower, peanut and cottonseed, all declined significantly. In 1963, soybean meal imports accounted for over 40 percent of France's aggregate cake and meal imports, against slightly less in 1962 and 37 percent in 1961.

French exports of oilseeds in 1963, largely rapeseed, declined by 7 percent from those of 1962. In the same period, its vegetable oil exports declined 36 percent; however, exports of cakes and meals, largely peanut and linseed, increased by nearly one-half.

FRANCE: TRADE IN OIL-BEARING MATERIALS, VEGETABLE OILS, CAKES AND MEALS, 1962 AND 1963

Commodity	Exports		Imports	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
Oilseeds:	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*	*Short tons*
Peanuts [1]	3,004	3,791	500,247	643,820
Soybeans	—	—	157,379	158,013
Rapeseed	90,513	78,388	17,273	12,318
Copra	—	—	106,331	98,776
Palm kernels	—	—	90,531	86,969
Flaxseed	155	188	67,299	63,733
Castorbeans	—	—	28,771	34,407
Other	1,815	5,987	13,456	15,798
Total	95,487	88,354	981,287	1,113,834
Vegetable oils:				
Peanut [2]	3,566	4,472	116,900	24,498
Soybean [2]	9,627	3,919	1,687	1,490
Rapeseed	3,490	7,725	([3])	1,271
Olive	3,676	[4]4,200	23,293	16,462
Coconut [5]	6	2,439	2,905	658
Palm	3,581	1,038	36,098	40,012
Linseed	655	611	15,611	11,620
Castor [2]	1,621	898	23,717	3,056
Other	27,788	9,243	23,179	[6]123,765
Total	54,010	34,545	243,390	222,832
Cakes and meals:				
Cottonseed	—	119	49,651	44,392
Peanut	12,180	39,171	210,939	196,033
Soybean	4,022	6,745	337,465	358,802
Sunflower	95	401	50,677	30,894
Rapeseed	7,713	5,589	11,701	18,598
Copra	1,424	2,003	6,846	9,247
Palm kernel	8,138	7,269	2,963	2,638
Linseed	10,499	12,693	142,034	163,996
Castor	—	—	41,480	35,863
Other	9,952	5,164	20,946	6,238
Total	54,023	79,154	874,702	866,701

[1] Shelled basis. [2] Does not include refined oil, owing to inadequate breakdown of items in the official returns. [3] Included with other oils. [4] Partly estimated. [5] Includes small quantities of other oils. [6] Largely peanut and castor oils.

Customs Bureau, French Ministry of Finance.

Ceylon's Exports of Coconut Products Decline

Ceylon's exports of copra and coconut oil during 1963, on an oil equivalent basis, totaled 108,634 long tons, down

27 percent from 1962's 148,497 tons. Below-average rainfall during 1962 and the early part of 1963 and the occurence of a coconut palm disease in the south, cut coconut production by an estimated 10 percent during 1963.

Coconut oil shipments in all categories declined one-fifth from those of 1962. Exports of raw coconut oil in bulk decreased by 13 percent, from 61,437 tons to 53,540, and those of raw coconut oil in drums declined from 33,383 tons to 25,356, owing largely to reduced buying by Mainland China. Exports of processed coconut oil in drums fell from 7,450 tons to 2,361.

Copra exports during 1963, at 43,075 tons, declined by 40 percent from those of 1962. Exports of desicated coconut, at 48,359 tons, were down 1 percent.

CEYLON: EXPORTS OF COPRA, COCONUT OIL, DESICCATED COCONUT:

Country of destination	1960	1961	1962	1963 [1]
	Long tons	*Long tons*	*Long tons*	*Long tons*
Copra:				
Burma	864	4,806	4,745	2,695
China, Mainland	—	10,650	3,000	—
India	26,548	35,262	58,270	37,251
Pakistan	1,374	3,413	4,248	2,934
Other	346	856	2,119	195
Total	29,132	54,987	72,382	43,075
Coconut oil:				
Burma	2,538	4,305	4,034	1,724
Canada	10,568	24,305	16,221	10,747
China, Mainland	—	10,096	11,989	11,449
France	704	1,181	1,435	1,672
Germany, East	—	—	4,322	896
Germany, West	40	1,971	4,554	1,401
India	41	8	5,489	1,842
Italy	16,143	11,009	11,349	12,333
Morocco	678	1,438	2,115	685
Netherlands	5,700	5,105	6,109	5,665
Pakistan	8,168	11,447	12,570	8,937
Poland	—	5,188	2,874	1,264
United Kingdom	2,141	8,218	3,412	7,454
USSR	2,250	2,337	8,196	9,144
Other	6,543	5,225	7,504	5,853
Total	55,514	91,833	102,173	81,066
Desiccated coconut:				
Australia	4,186	3,537	2,844	2,357
Canada	3,162	2,598	2,528	2,101
Germany, West	9,232	9,598	7,045	8,872
Netherlands	3,494	2,921	2,744	2,632
United Kingdom	19,333	16,584	19,122	17,272
Other	15,533	13,109	14,747	15,125
Total	54,940	48,347	49,030	48,359

[1] Preliminary.
Compiled from official sources.

U.S. Exports of Soybeans, Edible Oils, Cakes and Meals

Soybean exports from the United States in February dipped 5 percent below those of January. Yet cumulative exports in October-February of the 1963-64 marketing year were 5 percent above those of the same period in 1962-63. Major destinations of U.S. soybeans in February were Japan, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Israel.

February exports of *edible oils* (soybeans and cottonseed) virtually equaled those of January. Exports in the cumulative 5-month period through February were more than one-fifth above those in the same period in 1962-63. This excludes estimates of foreign donations for January and February which are not yet available. Of the cumulative increase in edible oil exports, shipments of cottonseed oil, which rose by over one-third, accounted for 63 percent of the gain. Exports of soybean oil, up by less than 4 percent, accounted for the remaining 37 percent. In February, major destinations for soybean oil were Egypt, Tunisia, Poland, Hong Kong, and Morocco, while cottonseed oil exports moved largely to the Netherlands, Turkey, West Germany, and Iran.

U.S. *cake and meal* exports in February increased by 45 percent from the low level in January; however, cumulative exports through February were 8 percent below those in the same 5 months of 1962-63. This decline resulted from reduced movements of cottonseed and linseed cakes and meals, despite some increase in soybean meal. February soybean meal moved largely to Spain, Canada (mainly for trans-shipment), Italy, the Netherlands, and France.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS

Item and Unit	February 1963 [1]	February 1964 [1]	October-February 1962-63 [1]	October-February 1963-64 [1]
SOYBEANS				
Japan ...million bushels	6.5	4.7	22.8	24.3
Germany, West ...do	2.7	3.6	11.6	14.0
Netherlands ...do	2.1	2.5	13.3	12.3
Canada ...do	.1	.1	10.0	11.1
Denmark ...do	1.6	.5	6.0	7.0
Italy ...do	1.4	.8	7.9	6.3
Others ...do	4.9	4.0	19.9	21.1
Total ...do	19.3	16.2	91.5	96.1
Oil equiv. million pounds	211.5	177.6	1,004.7	1,053.3
Meal equiv. 1,000 tons	452.7	380.2	2,150.4	2,258.7
EDIBLE OILS				
Soybean				
Commercial [2]				
Turkey million pounds	----	2.2	----	44.4
Colombia ...do	----	3.1	----	30.7
Pakistan ...do	.9	----	1.2	26.5
Morocco ...do	4.5	6.6	15.5	26.1
Hong Kong ...do	2.9	7.4	14.4	25.0
Iran ...do	1.9	2.9	13.4	21.9
Others ...do	28.3	52.5	233.2	169.3
Total ...do	38.5	74.7	277.7	343.9
Foreign Donations [3] ...	9.8	([4])	30.9	0.1
Cottonseed:				
Commercial: [2]				
W. Germany ...do	----	6.8	22.9	49.7
Netherlands ...do	.9	10.3	.9	36.8
Turkey ...do	----	8.3	----	33.1
Canada ...do	2.1	3.2	11.3	19.8
Iran ...do	4.2	5.7	18.5	12.5
Others ...do	13.0	14.4	66.9	47.1
Total ...do	20.2	48.7	120.5	199.0
Foreign Donations [3] ...do	7.0	([4])	17.1	([4])
Total oils ...do	75.5	123.4	446.2	543.0
CAKES AND MEALS				
Soybean:				
France ...1,000 tons	26.2	6.9	93.7	103.8
Spain ...do	17.6	37.1	48.4	83.6
Canada ...do	16.6	12.2	116.5	80.4
Netherlands ...do	23.0	6.9	106.9	49.7
Belgium ...do	10.1	4.2	42.5	41.9
Italy ...do	9.5	8.1	11.8	41.1
Denmark ...do	23.4	2.3	51.5	41.1
Others ...do	37.1	36.0	107.1	139.6
Total ...do	163.5	113.7	578.4	581.2
Cottonseed ...do	17.7	.4	55.4	24.6
	1.1	.1	33.8	15.9
Total cakes and meals [5] ...do	185.8	114.1	675.7	621.8

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes Title I, II, and IV of P.L. 480, except soybean and cottonseed oils contained in shortening exported under Title II. Excludes estimates of Title II exports of soybean and cottonseed oil not reported by Census. [3] Title III P.L. 480. [4] If any data, not available. [5] Less than 50,000 pounds. [6] Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Compiled from records of Bureau of Census and USDA estimates.

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South Africa's Fishmeal Export Quota Increased

The Republic of South Africa (including the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa) obtained an export quota of 300,000 short tons at the December 1963 meeting of the Fish Meal Exporters' Organization (*Foreign Agriculture*, April 13). This is an increase of 75,000 tons from the quota for 1963.

Exports of fishmeal, including solubles from South Africa and South-West Africa, are provisionally reported at 235,800 tons, for 1963, 3 percent above the 228,658 tons shipped in 1962.

Zanzibar's Exports of Copra and Coconut Oil

Copra and coconut oil exports from Zanzibar in 1963, on an oil equivalent basis, totaled 8,562 long tons, 15 percent above the 7,414 shipped in 1962. Copra exports increased 51 percent from 7,621 tons to 11,542, of which 6,099 and 10,517 tons, respectively, were destined for India.

Coconut oil shipments, however, declined from 2,537 tons to 1,173. The coconut oil industry, which has been dependent upon the demand of the Kenya soap manufacturers who consume about 80 percent of total exports, has declined in importance as an export industry. The maintenance of a 15-percent duty on exports and increasing domestic consumption have resulted in an expanding domestic industry.

The area in coconut palms is estimated at 120,000 acres. The government has been encouraging new plantings and changes in cultural practices that could substantially increase coconut production. The government provided 397,000 coconut seedlings in 1962 and 300,000 in 1963. This is about three times the normal replacement requirements. Government nurseries reportedly will continue to provide seedlings at 15 East African cents each (2 U.S. cents). Promotional programs by the government to pasture livestock and interplant cocoa in coconut groves has helped to increase coconut yields.

Argentina Announces Linseed Oil Support

The Argentine Government, by a decree of April 12, authorized the Grain Board to purchase linseed oil at 24 pesos per kilogram, standard quality, delivered at port. At the mid-April rate of around 136 pesos to U.S.$1.00, this is equivalent to about 8.0 cents per pound.

Payment terms will be 50 percent within 10 days of delivery and the remaining 50 percent over a 90-day period from the first payment.

Prior to this authorization, support loans were made on linseed oil on the basis of 80 percent of the support level of 23 pesos per kilogram 7.7 cents per lb.). Crushers had hoped that the government would set a new support price of around 26 to 28 pesos per kilogram (8.7 to 9.3 cents per lb.).

Production of linseed oil for export and, consequently, actual exports have been curtailed in anticipation of an increased support level. From January 1 to early April shipments of oil, at 38,000 metric tons, were roughly one-half the tonnage exported in the same period last year.

There have been no exports of flaxseed thus far in 1964 compared with 308,000 bushels in the first 3 months of last year. The current export tax on flaxseed has been sufficiently high to restrict exports of seed as such (*Foreign Agriculture*, March 9, 1964).

U.S. Cocoa Bean Grind Smaller

During the first quarter of 1964, grindings of cocoa beans in the United States—the world's largest processor—amounted to 149.6 million pounds, nearly 4 percent below the January-March 1963 level. U.S. grindings in 1963 were 583.6 million pounds, representing almost 23 percent of the world's total grindings of cocoa beans.